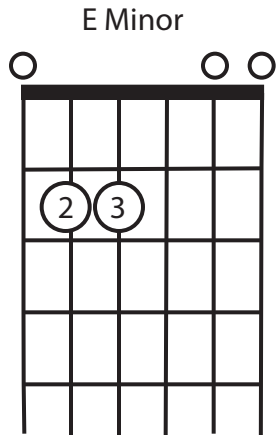
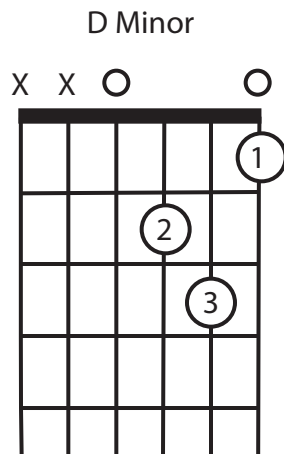
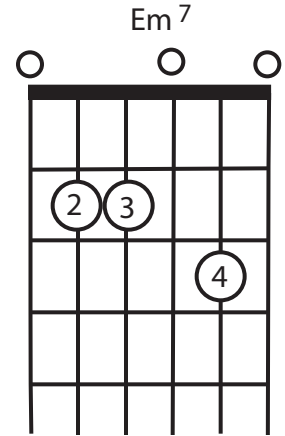


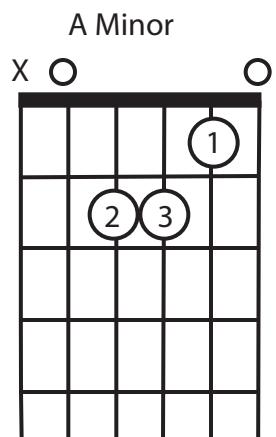
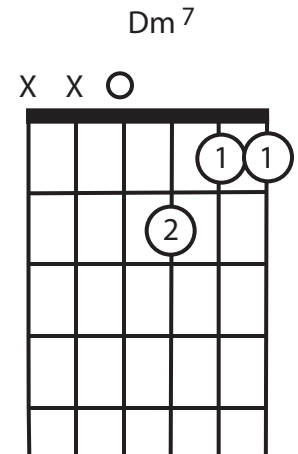
Minor to Minor 7th. To make a minor 7th chord from a minor chord on the guitar fretboard, the note a $b7$ above the root of the named minor chord (This theory is covered in the articles on intervals and the article "chords derived from scales) must be added to the minor triad. The minor 7th chords then have four notes: the three of the original triad with the added $b7$. The Minor 7 chord is written with an uppercase letter name followed by the alpha-numeric m7.



The E minor chord is spelled E (root), G (3rd) and B (5th). To form the Em⁷ chord from the minor, the $b7$ from the E major scale needs to be added. This note is D. For this chord shape, the D may be added to the 2nd string, 3rd fret. The resulting four note Em⁷ chord is E (root), G (3rd), B (5th), and D ($b7$).



The D minor chord is spelled D (root), F (3rd) and A (5th). To form the Dm⁷ chord from the minor, the $b7$ from the D major scale needs to be added. This note is C. For this chord shape, the C is added to the 2nd string by using the 1st finger in a petite bar over both the 1st and 2nd string at the 1st fret. The resulting four note Dm⁷ chord is D (root), F (3rd), A (5th), and C ($b7$).



The A major chord is spelled A (root), C[#] (3rd) and E (5th). To form the A⁷ chord from the major, the $b7$ from the A major scale needs to be added. This note is G. For this chord shape, the G is added to the 1st string, 3rd fret with the 4th (pinky) finger. The resulting four note A⁷ chord is A (root), C[#] (3rd), E (5th), and G ($b7$). Similar to the E7 chord, the first finger sounding the A on the 3rd string, 2nd fret may be lifted and the open G (3rd string) could be sounded (not shown).

